

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much
change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 192.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WALTERS BILL FOR 3 PER CENT. BEER OFFERED

It Would Prohibit Drink-
ing on Premises Where
Beverage Is Sold.

NO CHANCE FOR WINES

Licenses for All Hotels and
Restaurants in State Are
Abolished.

MEASURE IS ASSAILED

Anti-Saloon League's Counsel
Accuses Senator of Being
Brewers' Tool.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, March 10.—Senator J. Henry Walters introduced in the Legislature to-night the "three per cent. bill," which has been expected ever since New York State ratified the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Republican leader's measure permits the manufacture of beverages with an alcoholic content of not to exceed 3 per cent. Light beer of course is the only beverage which can crawl under this gate; the lightest wines have 8 to 10 per cent. of alcohol.

The Walters bill provides extremely rigorous rules whereunder the 3 per cent. beer shall be sold. There are to be no bars; the stuff cannot be drunk in the room or yard. It can be sold only between 7 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening. The license fee is to be \$50 and there is a volume tax of 50 cents a barrel at the brewery, which is estimated would yield \$2,000,000 revenue. Under the provision forbidding drinking on the licensed premises, hotels and restaurants are shut out.

The bill is so designed that it does not override in any feature the local option laws under which the greater part of New York State—geographically measured—is dry.

Meant as Enforcement Bill.

Senator Walters asserts his measure is a bona fide enforcement bill to supplement the national law. Three per cent. is not a rigid figure in his mind; he is willing to accept as an amendment any figure which the majority favors, although he and his supporters believe 3 per cent. is the limit.

The license fees are fixed at \$50 for those distributing non-intoxicating liquors with less than 3 per cent. of alcohol; \$10 for pharmacists and \$250 for those selling liquors other than the so-called non-intoxicating varieties. Holders of soft drink licenses would have to file bonds for \$1,000, while the other licensees require bonds of only \$500.

Sales would not be permitted to persons under 18.

Backers of the bill declared it is put forward in an effort to ascertain whether the man who cannot afford to store liquor favors the prohibition of the 3 per cent. beer as a household beverage. Another purpose is "to lay the foundation for determining what concurrent power to enforce the provisions of the Federal Constitution means and whether under it the States have some rights or none."

Statement by Walters.

In a formal statement explaining the bill Senator Walters said:

"The purpose of this bill is to provide for an honest, effective and strict enforcement of the provisions of the Federal prohibition amendment, recently adopted. An attempt has been made to throw such safeguards around the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as will prohibit its use for beverage purposes. If it falls in any particular to the courts, the bill will be amended to accomplish that purpose."

"It is the judgment of the introducer that no enforcement legislation can be effective that does not define intoxicating liquor. If it is not defined in the bill it becomes a question of fact for the jury in this case of individual violation. There has been a great deal of talk for a definition which would permit the sale of light wines. Light wines contain from 8 to 10 per cent. of alcohol, and a definition providing that such a liquor is not intoxicating might be held unreasonable by the courts. The limit placed in this bill is 3 per cent., because that is believed to be reasonable."

"Provision has been made for the sale of intoxicating liquor by pharmacists for medicinal purposes upon a doctor's prescription to be filled but once, the quantity sold to be limited to one pint."

Regulation Over Medicines.

"The bill permits the preparation and sale of flavoring extracts, essences, perfumes, drugs and medicines which contain no more alcohol than is necessary for the legitimate purposes of extraction, solution or preservation and which contain drugs in a sufficient quantity to medicate such compounds."

"A provision is also made permitting the purchase of liquor for sacramental and other necessary non-beverage purposes under the strictest regulations and supervision. In short, the traffic in liquor is so hedged about that no liquor containing more than 3 per cent. of alcohol can be manufactured, sold for beverage purposes. The saloon and hotel trade is abolished."

"Non-intoxicating liquor may be sold under certain regulations, but cannot be sold to be drunk upon the premises or in an adjoining yard, booth, room or other enclosure. The only controversial question in this bill is whether or not the people of this State shall be permitted to drink beer."

Spanish Strikers Must Work by Military Rule

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Spanish workers on strike will be mobilized by the Government, organized as public service units, and sent back to work under military discipline, according to official despatches to-day from Madrid.

The strikes, which began at Cordova, March 6, apparently as the result of syndicalist agitation, have spread to Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, the despatches said.

GERMAN OPERAS ARE 'POSTPONED'

Sailors' Committee Induces
Mayor to Persuade Backers
to Drop Plan.

CHRISTIANS ENEMY ALIEN

Thousands of Gobs Visit Lex-
ington Theatre to Make
Sure It Is Dark.

Sailors and soldiers carried their point yesterday when Mayor Hylan and Thomas F. Gilchrist, Commissioner of Licenses, convinced the Christians Producing Company that it had better abandon its season of German operettas, scheduled to begin last night in the Lexington Theatre.

Just to be sure about it thousands of men in uniform made their way to the theatre last night. They came in knots of five to a dozen and sometimes in marching formation in bodies of four and five hundred. When they saw the theatre really was dark they went their ways quietly and soon. Under Inspector Frank Morris found nothing to do except to keep the civilians moving.

At the Navy Club, 509 Fifth avenue, there were two topics of conversation, the first publicity comment on the victory, the second more or less indignant comment on the fact that the Irving Place Theatre plans to begin to present a series of plays in German beginning Thursday.

Opera Backers "Puzzled."

As to the backers of the operetta performance, they were downcast and puzzled. They announced that money paid for seats would be refunded Thursday, but spoke of a "postponement" of the season, not using the word "abandonment."

S. C. King, manager of the Navy Club, led a committee of sailors to City Hall yesterday morning, where he met Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary. Mr. Whalen, the Mayor and Mr. Gilchrist went out their heads together. Then Mr. Gilchrist and Capt. Dugan of the East Fifty-seventh street police station went to see Mr. Winter, manager of the Christians Producing Company. The postponement announcement followed.

Mr. Whalen wouldn't tell what was said at any of the meetings but Mr. King said his committee presented its petition and explained that the sailors had appeared to Gov. Smith and had been referred to him by the Mayor. They further stated that in their opinion the time had come for the administration of the city to demonstrate that it was not a lawless city. They pointed out that if the performance were held and violence resulted the responsibility would rest squarely on the shoulders of the city.

After Mr. Whalen had assured the men that he believed satisfactory arrangements would be made they left to continue their plans for a march of protest in case their views were not taken by the administration.

Christians an Enemy Alien.

At the direction of the Mayor his Secretary and Commissioner Gilchrist paid a flying visit to the theatre to see Manager Winter. According to Dr. Winter's statement, Mr. Gilchrist and the Commissioner assured him that they had no objection to the performance, but that they would revoke the license already granted for the performance unless there was a change in the management of the company. The license was to be revoked if the performance was to be held in violation of the license, and in view of public sentiment they were not prepared to grant it.

Inquiry at the offices of the Christians Producing Company, 147 Ninth avenue, elicited the fact that Rudolf Christians, president of the concern, is an enemy alien, having come to this country in 1914 and having been refused an application for first papers which he made after the United States entered the world war. Dr. Max Winter, secretary and treasurer of the corporation, is a naturalized American of German birth, as is also A. Kaufman, assistant to Dr. Winter, in charge of publicity.

Mr. Christians was not at the office and reporters were assured by the members of the staff that it would be useless to see him, as he speaks only English. Both Dr. Winter and his assistants seemed dazed by the storm of protest which their venture had aroused, and apparently were unable to conceive why men who only three months ago were facing Boche gas and shells and torpedoes should object to the production of the city's play, why should these men in the language of their enemies, "We are bankrupt as a result of this," said one of the officials of the Christians Producing Company. "President Wilson has made many statements in which he said that the war was not against the German people. If the war was not against the German people, why should these operas be interfered with by local authorities? We are being deprived of a livelihood."

A group of sailors entered the Irving Place Theatre last night under the impression that a German play was being presented there. Upon discovering that the German play was not being presented, they went away with an apology. Until a late hour last night groups of men in uniform walked past the Lexington Avenue Theatre to make sure for themselves that the promise given to the city authorities was being kept. They congregated in groups at many points in the district north of the theatre, but there were no disturbances.

GUARD AWAITS BUFFALO CALL IN LABOR CRISIS

71st and 69th Regiments
Make Ready to Move
if Needed.

MEN NOT ASSEMBLED

Action Taken After Return
of Adj.-Gen. Berry to
Erie Capital.

REPORTS CITY TRANQUIL

Governor, However, Appar-
ently Determined to Be
Ready.

Members of the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Regiments of the New York Guard said last night those regiments received orders from Adj.-Gen. Berry to prepare for immediate mobilization and to be in readiness to entrain for Buffalo in the event that the unemployment agitation and labor troubles which have been in progress there for several days give rise to serious developments.

Adj.-Gen. Berry and George H. Vannam, secretary to Gov. Smith, denied in Albany last night that such orders had been issued, although the Adjutant-General said he had just returned from Buffalo, where he talked with Mayor Buek regarding the possible employment of troops to maintain order there.

At the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, however, it was said by a non-commissioned officer stationed there that orders were being issued with the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment in Buffalo had been received, and that other non-coms were working on the regiment's personnel lists and would have them ready for inspection by the regimental officers early this morning. Other members of the regiment made the same statement.

It was reported last night that similar orders had been received by the Twenty-second Regiment of Brooklyn and the Second Field Artillery, but there was no activity in the armories of these commands.

Advisers from Buffalo last night said that there had been considerable agitation over the unemployment situation there for the last few days. Several parades and demonstrations have been held and it was feared that violence was threatened. Adj.-Gen. Berry went to Buffalo to investigate conditions after Mayor Buek had communicated with him Sunday night, and that because of the unemployment situation, general unrest and other threatened disturbances it might be necessary to employ troops in addition to the regular police.

Gen. Berry said when he returned to Albany last night that he found conditions tranquil in Buffalo and that so far as he could see the city did not need any protection other than what could be given by the regular police force. At the Governor's office in Albany it was stated that no actual request for troops had been made either by the Mayor of Buffalo or by the Sheriff of Erie County.

Police Foil Jobless Parade.

5,000 Troops in 24 Hours Are
Promised to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Police to-day prevented a proposed parade of unemployed men which had been planned and was to be held in the city hall grounds. There was no attempt to carry out the plans for a demonstration and there was no disorder. A parade about noon was held and was followed by the City Hall demonstrators to give jobs to the unemployed.

Adj.-Gen. Charles W. Berry to-day conferred with Mayor Buek on the situation and promised 5,000 troops in twenty-four hours if necessary, but was told that they were not needed.

It is believed here that radical Socialists and I. W. W. agitators are behind the parades and demonstrations which have been held. Most of the men who have taken part in them are Russians and Hungarians who were thrown out of work when the munition factories shut down after the signing of the armistice. They are seeking no hardships, as they received high wages for many months prior to the shutting down of the industries and the necessity of their seeking money to live for several months. Several thousand sailors recently discharged from the Great Lakes Naval Station are here.

Haverhill Asks Police Aid.

Fears Disturbances Between Rival
Shoe Workers' Unions.

Haverhill, Mass., March 10.—The police department here sent requests to several cities to-day asking that police be sent here for temporary duty in connection with the frequent disturbances resulting from the disputes between rival unions of shoe workers.

Members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union quit work at 3 o'clock to-day and held two mass meetings, after which they joined in a street demonstration. No disorder occurred.

ADMITS FABULOUS FISH PROFIT

New England Owner Says \$100
Shares Sell for \$5,500.

Boston, March 10.—Shares in the New England Fish Exchange which cost originally \$100 have been sold for \$5,500 each. John M. Anderson, president of the Atlas Fish Company, testified to-day at the trial of several fish marketers that the language used was "Yiddish" in a conspiracy to maintain the price of fish at excessive levels.

Mr. Anderson said he had received dividends of \$2,500 on one share which he owns.

Germans Seize All Cattle in Schleswig

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The German authorities are issuing orders for the seizure, beginning to-day, of all cattle in the province of Schleswig, according to advices to-day from Copenhagen.

REDS PLOT HUGE REVOLT IN U. S.

Disclosures Show Movement to
Attempt Overthrow of
Government.

SEEK BOLSHIEVICK RULE

Senate Committee Told of Evi-
dence Found Through the
Seizure of Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mail matter seized since the signing of the armistice has disclosed that the I. W. W., Anarchists, Radical Socialists and others are "perfecting an amalgamation" which has for its object the overthrow of the American Government through a "bloody revolution," and the establishment of a Bolshevick republic, according to a memorandum sent to the Senate Propaganda Committee by Solicitor Lamar of the Post Office Department. The memorandum was made public to-day by the committee, and Chairman Overman said it would be read into the record to-morrow.

Declaring that in Bolshevism the radical elements of the country had for the first time "found a common cause upon which they can unite," Mr. Lamar said his information showed the propaganda against the Government was being conducted with great regularity and that its magnitude could be measured by the "bold and outspoken statements" found in the literature.

Will Bore Propaganda.

Accompanying his memorandum were several hundred excerpts from mail matter showing the trend of the propaganda. These will be made public later.

Particular reference was made by the Solicitor to the activity of the dissatisfied foreign element in the country, but he said perhaps the I. W. W. was the most active in the dissemination of the propaganda because it "has at its command a large field force known as recruiting agents, subscription agents, etc., who work unceasingly in the furtherance of the cause."

Mr. Lamar's memorandum to which was attached a list of names of persons named in the propaganda, was printed in English and foreign languages and was to be regularly conducted and published by the I. W. W., said in part.

"This propaganda is being conducted with such regularity that its magnitude can be measured by the bold and outspoken statements contained in the publications and the efforts made therein to inaugurate a nationwide reign of terror and overthrow the Government."

In classifying these statements, they are submitted in a major or general class as follows: I. W. W., Anarchists, Radical Socialists, and Socialists. It will be seen from these excerpts and it is indeed significant, that this is the first time in the history of the United States that these elements have found a common cause (Bolshevism) in which they can all unite, and one object only, in view, namely, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by means of a bloody revolution and the establishment of a Bolshevick republic.

"This organization [I. W. W.] also publishes at least five newspapers in the English language and nine in foreign languages, as shown in the list given here. This list comprises only official papers of the organization and does not take into account the large number of free lance papers published in the interest of the above organization."

The newspapers listed were:
The New Solidarity, English, weekly, Chicago; One Big Union, English, monthly, Chicago; The Worker, English, weekly, Seattle; California Defense Bulletin, English, weekly, San Francisco; The Rebel Worker, English, monthly, New York; Los Angeles Solidaridad, Spanish, weekly, Chicago; Los Trabajadores, Russian, weekly, Chicago; La Nueva Proletaria, Italian, weekly, Chicago; New Tendency, Swedish, weekly, Chicago; Der Industriale Arbeiter, Jewish, weekly, Chicago; Proletariat, Bulgarian, weekly, Chicago; Proletariat, Hungarian, weekly, Chicago.

Agrees With Robins's Warning.

The information furnished by Mr. Lamar coincides to an extent with the statements reiterated to-day by Raymond Robins, former head of the American Protective League.

Continued on Third Page.

Dance Will Be Sold to Aid Fund's Benefit

This a creation of the dancer who before has introduced new dances to New York, and will present the latest in the Paradise room of Reisenweber's to-night as her gift to the future. Read of this and other entertainments on page 7.

Warning! THE SUN Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

FRANCE WANTS LOAN BY LEAGUE TO SAVE NATION

Unable to Raise It Internally
and Fears Further
Decline in Exchange.

OPPOSED BY AMERICANS

Financiers Also Object to
Ban on Imports and
German Trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

Resumption of Industry
Everywhere Urged as Best
Means of Quieting Unrest.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, March 10.—A movement is growing in France to have the League of Nations take up the question of war debts in some way to rescue the republic from the financial morass in which she finds herself.

This has been revealed in the debate now going on in the French Chamber, where France's serious financial plight is being discussed. M. Paret, chairman of the Budget Committee, after declaring that an internal loan is out of the question, said the solution was clearly within the Society of Nations. He said:

"It is for the Allies an imperative necessity, for in no other way can these nations extricate themselves from their financial difficulties. How can Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, how can the little nations like Poland and Jugoslavia find the necessary resources to establish themselves and their credit without an appeal to the Society of Nations?"

Americans Will Oppose.

The suggestion has been made that either France get sanction to issue a loan of which each allied nation will take a certain part or for the issue of an international loan to be apportioned according to resources, population and war losses of each nation.

American financiers plainly told the French they could not expect America to sanction such a proposal. Nevertheless the French campaign shows no abatement. France is fearful that the bank will drop lower and is now refusing to permit the importation of machinery and materials needed for her rebuilding. This is the opinion of American financiers connected with the peace mission, is a short-sighted policy. They hold that France needs to start her industries by all available means.

It is now clear that the reparation and economic committees cannot report by the first of this month owing to the magnitude of the task of the economic committee in drafting clauses for the peace treaty concerning the future of German trade, including the question as to whether Germany shall be allowed to resume trading immediately in allied countries and in the United States on the pre-war basis.

Eager to Resume Ship Trade.

German ship lines are eager to re-establish themselves in New York as soon as the treaty is signed. One view is that if Germany is not allowed to begin trading without restrictions she will not be able to pay any reparation claims. Great Britain and the United States are in favor of letting Germany resume her trade but France is taking the stand that she should not be permitted until her own ruined factories are started again.

The gravest question outside of all food, as all recognize, is that of unemployment. More men are now unemployed in Europe than ever before in the world's history. A French American financier who is a member of the committee said:

"We are facing a gigantic question. Which shall it be, law and order or anarchy, disease and starvation? The answer is easily reached by remembering one principle: Let's all get back to work."

FORDS TO QUIT FORD COMPANY NEXT YEAR

Will Confine Themselves
Solely to New Cheap Car.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—In route home from California, Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, told to-day of the plans of his father, Henry Ford, to withdraw from the Ford Motor Company and establish a new company with factories all over the United States to make a motor car to sell at \$250 to \$350.

"The plans are absolutely undeveloped as yet," said Edsel Ford, "but we do know in a general way what we will do. Water power sites are being bought and two definite locations are in view—Troy, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ohio. He believes the new car will become a competitor of the trolley car rather than the Ford automobile."

SECRETARY BALFOUR TO QUIT.

LONDON, March 10.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Lloyd George Ministry, will retire at the close of the Peace Conference, the Evening Standard to-day says it understands.

Secretary Balfour, adds the newspaper, will be succeeded by Earl Curzon, Foreign Secretary, and the Government leader in the House of Lords.

SUPREME COUNCIL LIMITS GERMAN ARMY TO 100,000; BERLIN STRIKE COLLAPSES

GERMANS HALT
LABOR'S SWAY

Workmen in Capital Return,
but Threaten a Fresh
Uprising.

GET SOME CONCESSIONS

Mining Districts Continue in
State of Turmoil—Reds
Commit Atrocities.

LONDON, March 10.—The general strike in Berlin has collapsed and the workmen in the various establishments have resumed their tasks, according to official announcements from Berlin.

President Ebert, who was summoned from Weimar during the Spartacist troubles, remains in the capital. The Berlin workmen did not agree to an unconditional surrender, according to a Central News despatch received to-day from Copenhagen. One of the stipulations demanded by the strikers before they could call off the movement was that no one should be punished for participation in the outbreak, and that all those arrested should be immediately released.

While the trouble is over, apparently, in Berlin, all is not quiet in outside districts, notably the Silesian coal fields. Troops have been sent there to restore order. At Halle, another industrial centre, a great many were killed in the fighting Saturday.

The Spartacists are said to have drowned a considerable number of students and officers in the river Elbe, and there was a great deal of pillaging. Government troops engaged the upper hand after some difficult fighting.

Fresh Outbreak Threatened.

In many quarters in Germany there is still a feeling of uneasiness lest the strikers renew their efforts to overthrow the Government. Richard Mueller, the strike leader, said in ordering the workmen to return to their posts following the meeting Sunday that "We must await a more suitable time for re-employment. We shall learn from our experience. This has had a disquieting effect."

That the German "kaiser" which found such frequent expression on the battlefields of France and elsewhere is still in evidence is proved by a statement by Gustav Noske, the Defence Minister, who said: "The cruelty displayed by the Spartacists in the fighting against us compels me to order that any person found with arms shall be shot immediately."

Reds Cut Off Officers' Hands.

During the fighting last week in Halle a German army officer named "Von Klobbe" was shot and killed. The officer attempted to swim ashore, whereupon the rioters are said to have cut off his hands. The officer was finally shot and killed.

The officer referred to may be Von Klobbe, who was military attaché in Brussels in 1914. At that time he had the rank of Major and was a member of the German General Staff.

MURDER AND RIOT BRING EXECUTIONS

Berlin Looters Are Shot After
Sunday Disorders

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 10.—Murders, fighting and rioting continued throughout Sunday in various parts of the city. There was much sniping from the roofs. Many Spartacists were made prisoners during the fighting and summary execution followed. The appearance of the order of Herr Noske, Secretary of Military Affairs, was the first to be issued.

Three looters caught in the act were the first to be executed. The government soldiers were so embittered by their opponents' attacks that Herr Noske's decree was necessary.

An instance of communist treachery was noted in the Kaiserstrasse, where a native approached a small body of government troops, holding up his hands and saying: "Don't shoot. The troops advanced to meet him and were quickly surrounded by a band of insurgents who disarmed them."

The incident had been observed, however, and a force of government soldiers quickly appeared on the scene and arrested three Spartacists. The man who was to be a laborer dressed in a marine uniform, was summarily shot.

More than 250 wounded persons were taken to various hospitals Sunday, including many women and children. Many looters of food also were taken to the morgue. The Spartacists removed a number of their own men seriously wounded in the fighting.

The inhabitants of eastern and northern Berlin are suffering from hunger because often they have been unable to leave their homes to buy provisions, and also because provision shops have been plundered by looters.

The transport of provisions to Berlin from the provinces has been seriously hampered. The potato ration is probably cannot be maintained this week other vegetables also are growing scarce.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 9 (delayed).—Following the loss of the police headquarters

Great Battleplanes Swoop
Close to Roofs to Reach
Gun Nests.

ONE TON SHELLS USED

German Capital Gets Taste of
Front Line Warfare Fight-
ing Revolutionists.

By CHARLES TOWER.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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BERLIN, March 10.—The full story of the airplane attack on the Spartacist positions shows it was like front line warfare. Big fighting planes were sent to clear out machine gun nests on rooftops by their own machine gun fire and to establish gun positions. They flew within 150 feet of the roofs, whence they were subjected to heavy fusillades. One plane was badly holed by an anti-aircraft gun.

Near St. George's Church the planes detected a big gun position so well protected it could not be reached by machine guns, so a heavy bombing plane was sent to destroy it. To reach other gun positions near the Alexanderplatz big howitzers were brought to the Werder Market, whence, under the direction of fighting planes, shells of one ton weight were thrown into the Alexanderplatz, making holes twenty feet deep.

Poison Gas Shells Used.

Two heavy air bombs smashed a Spartacist gun emplacement in the basement of the Lietz stores, and a light artillery position on the Cafe Braun.

Meantime the position of the Government troops in the police headquarters has become desperate. They numbered at the beginning of the fight 500 rifles, but many of them have been lost and regular troops. Being under artillery fire for twenty-four hours the food and munitions supply ran short and then the Spartacists began to bomb them with tear and gas shells.

Under this new experience, the police, who had no gas masks, began to show the effects of nerve strain. The southern wing of the headquarters became untenable, the defenders retreating to the actual prison section or bastille. Here relief came from the skies, bombing planes swooping down under fire to drop tons of food and ammunition. Thus they were enabled to hold out until the air bombs and heavy howitzer shells had smashed the underground tunnel and subway whereby the Spartacist reinforcements were presented from reaching the scene of fighting.

Fighting in the Schools.

There was heavy fighting also outside, and inside the schools at Konigsplatz. Troops and police headquarters were heavily before the position was captured. According to military information the killed and wounded on both sides numbered more than 1,000.

In Berlin the irregulars have joined the Spartacists and with sea marines have occupied the royal stables, the city railway stations and other points. Early this afternoon they made further attacks on the police presidency, but were beaten off. The troops of Gustave Noske, the Military Director of the Government, especially the officers corps, advancing by the palace was met by a heavy fire from the stables. They brought mine throwers and three or four high explosive mines into the stables, clearing the route eastward. They then forced the war into the Alexanderplatz and caught marines and irregulars besieging police headquarters in the rear.

In the fighting with bayonets the marines were dispersed and a number killed and captured.

The officers corps had by midnight occupied the Alexanderplatz and received the siege of the station. The marines, irregulars and armed bourgeois retreated to the Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, where they had headquarters in cellars, and to Weimarsstrasse, where is situated the thieves market for stolen goods. These centres have not yet been taken.

Having Snipers Shot Down.

There are bands in other parts of the city and intermittent firing is audible from the roofs. The police and marines and men carrying arms without government authorization are shot out